

In the final revision of the manuscript for the press a few changes were made subsequent to the publication of the last (Fifteenth) supplement, consisting in the addition of one species and one subspecies, the elimination of one or two species and subspecies (among others the Harpy Eagle), the reduction of one species to a subspecies, and one change of nomenclature.<sup>1</sup>

A word should be said, however, in reference to the revision of the ranges of the species and subspecies. This has entailed a vast amount of original research, not contemplated by the committee at the beginning of its work, the revision having for its basis not only all published records but the data collected during the last twenty-five years by the Bureau of Biological Survey, for the most part unpublished. The committee, and all who may make use of the Check-List, owe an immense debt of gratitude to the Chief of the Survey and his assistants for the vast amount of labor they have expended in perfecting this important feature of the Check-List, and for use of the map showing the life zones of North America, revised to date.— J. A. A.

**Wayne's 'Birds of South Carolina.'**<sup>2</sup>—Through thirty years of almost continuous observation in the vicinity of Charleston, the author of the present work has acquired a knowledge of the ornithology of the coast region of South Carolina that makes the field peculiarly his own. Notes from his pen regarding the birds of this region have appeared in 'The Auk' and other ornithological journals with increasing frequency since about 1886, adding some thirty species to the known avifauna of South Carolina, correcting numerous erroneous records for the State, and greatly increasing our knowledge of the life histories of many of the rarer species. Mr. Wayne began serious work in ornithology at the time of Mr. William Brewster's visits to the vicinity of Charleston in 1883, 1884, and 1885, where they together rediscovered Swainson's Warbler, and made known its nest and eggs and breeding habits. As their relations have since been more or less intimate it is very appropriate that the present volume should be dedicated to Mr. Brewster.

The author tells us that his original plan was to treat only the birds of the coast region, but through the solicitation of ornithological friends he has added "an annotated list of additional species of the Piedmont and Alpine regions, not found in the coast region." The book relates mainly,

<sup>1</sup> Added: (1) *Falco tinnunculus*, (2) *Tangavius aeneus aeneus*; added to Hypothetical List: (1) *Anas rubripes tristis*, (2) *Pisobia ruficollis*. Omitted: (1) *Sterna fuscata crissalis*, (2) *Ægialitis metoda circumcincta*, (3) *Thrassaëtos harpyia*, (4) *Colaptes chrysoides brunnescens*. Reduced to subspecies: (1) *Mocrorhamphus scolopaceus*. Changes in nomenclature: *Falco dominicensis* changed to *Falco sparverioides*, as in first edition.

<sup>2</sup> Contributions from the Charleston Museum | Edited by Paul M. Rea, Director | I | Birds | of | South Carolina | By Arthur Trezevant Wayne | Honorary Curator of Birds in the Charleston Museum | With an Introduction by the Editor |—| Charleston, S. C. | 1910—Svo, pp. xxi +254. Paper, \$2.75; cloth, \$3.25.

therefore, to the coast districts, the author's special field of research, only ten pages being given to a consideration of birds peculiar to the more elevated interior parts of the State.

The introduction, prepared by Prof. Paul M. Rea, at the request of the author, who was prevented from writing it by prolonged illness, treats of the 'Physical Divisions of South Carolina,' and the 'History of Ornithology in South Carolina' (pp. xi-xxi). The latter begins with the early explorations of the middle of the seventeenth century and to the time of Catesby, whose well known work, 'The Natural History of South Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands,' was published in London, 1731-1748. Aside from a slight contribution by Bartram, in 1791, little was added to the history of the birds of the State till the appearance of Audubon's 'Birds of America' and 'Ornithological Biography,' 1831-1839, who, with the assistance of Bachman, made the vicinity of Charleston "a classic field in American ornithology." Compared with the ornithological methods of the present day, their work was naturally superficial and to some extent inaccurate in statement, which faults are corrected in the present work in rigid detail. Later Mr. L. M. Loomis worked with great care and thoroughness, from 1876 to 1892, in the vicinity of Chester in the interior, while within this interval Mr. Brewster published the results of his visits in 1883-1885 to the Charleston region, and Mr. Walter Hoxie (1886-1892) published notes on various birds observed near Frogmore. Mr. Wayne, however, has been our chief contributor to the ornithology of eastern South Carolina. It is therefore exceedingly fortunate that the results of his work are now made available in a connected and permanent form.

The number of species here recorded for the coast region is 309, with a supplemental list of 28 species from the interior of the State, and a 'Hypothetical List' of 22 species, many of which will doubtless be later found to occasionally visit portions of the State. There are late (mostly 1910) records and notes relating to 12 species in 'addenda,' and the work closes with a bibliography of South Carolina ornithology numbering about 200 titles, and a very full index.

As to the form of the book, it is not a 'manual,' since it gives no descriptions or keys of the birds recorded, the text relating wholly to the manner of occurrence of the species, but there are many extended references to habits, and descriptions of nests and eggs, based on the personal experience of the author. It thus abounds in fresh information concerning the life histories of South Carolina birds. Mr. Wayne's long experience and great familiarity with the region about Charleston seems to have inspired him with great confidence in the completeness of his researches, and that what has not come to his personal knowledge in relation to the birds of the coast region is not likely to be true. In other words, his attitude of censorship of what has been recorded by others is perhaps in some instance too severe. A record may sometimes be accepted, if not entirely improbable, when it is not backed up by a specimen in proof of it. But on the whole

his conservatism in such matters is admirable, and has resulted in a solid foundation for the addition of future increments to our knowledge of South Carolina birds.—J. A. A.

**Scott's Ornithology of Patagonia. Part II.**—We have recently received Part II of the volume devoted to Ornithology in the Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia, 1896–1899,<sup>1</sup> issued March 3, 1910. Part I (pp. 1–112) was issued in 1904, the long interval between the publication of Parts I and II being due mainly to Mr. Scott's long continued ill health.<sup>2</sup> As part I was noticed at some length in this journal (Vol. XXII, Jan., 1905, pp. 96, 97), in which the origin and general character of the work was fully stated, it is sufficient to say that Part II conforms to the standard established in Part I, and deals with the families Procellariidæ, Laridæ, Stercorariidæ, Chionididæ, Thinoceorythidæ, and Charadriidæ" (= Hæmatopodidæ, Aphrizidæ, Charadriidæ, Scolopacide). The nomenclature and classification are naturally the same as in Sharpe's 'Handlist of Birds.' As in Part I, the bibliographic citations are very full down to about 1902, but we miss references to the reports of the later Antarctic expeditions, as the Scotch, French, German and Swedish, published from about 1904 to 1908, and to Godman's recent 'Monograph of the Petrels.' References are made, however, to a few important works and papers published as late as 1909, and others in 1907.

The illustrations are mainly text figures of heads, feet, wings, tails, etc., but comprise about a dozen full-length figures, drawn by H. Grönvold, and mostly printed as uncolored full-page plates, numbered consecutively with the text illustrations as figures.

The work forms an exceedingly useful compendium of Patagonian ornithology, and we hope that the manuscript was left by the author in such shape that its completion will be only a matter of time.—J. A. A.

**A Biography of William MacGillivray.**<sup>3</sup>—The personality of William MacGillivray is of special interest to American ornithologists through his

<sup>1</sup>J. Pierpont Morgan Publication Fund |—| Reports of | The Princeton University Expeditions | to Patagonia, 1896–1899 | J. B. Hatcher, in Charge | Edited by | William B. Scott | Blair Professor of Geology and Paleontology, Princeton University | Volume II—Ornithology | Part II. | Procellariidæ—Charadriidæ | By | William Earl Dodge Scott | Princeton University | associated with | R. Bowdler Sharpe | British Museum of Natural History | Princeton, N. J. | The University | Stuttgart |<sup>2</sup>E. Schweizerbartsche Verlagshandlung (E. Nögele) | 1910—4to, pp. 113–344, fig. 67–174. "Issued March 3, 1910."

<sup>2</sup>Mr. Scott, we regret to announce, died August 23, 1910. (See below, p. 486.)

<sup>3</sup>Life of | William MacGillivray | M. A., L. L. D., F. R. S. E.; Ornithologist; Professor of | Natural History, Marischal College and | University, Aberdeen | By William MacGillivray, W. S. | Author of "Rob Lindsay and his School," etc. | With a Scientific Appreciation | by J. Arthur Thomson | Regius Professor of Natural History, Aberdeen University | With Illustrations | "In the eye of Nature he has lived." | London | John Murray, Albemarle Street, W. | 1910—Svo, pp. xv + 222, and 12 half-tone plates. . 10s 6d. net.